

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **COMMONWEALTH.**—The term “Commonwealth” means the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(2) **PARK.**—The term “park” means the Steel Industry National Historic Park established by section 4.

(3) **PLAN.**—The term “plan” means the management plan for the park required under section 7.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. STEEL INDUSTRY NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established as a unit of the National Park System the Steel Industry National Historic Park in the Commonwealth.

(b) **COMPONENTS.**—The park shall consist of land and interests in land comprising the former United States Steel Homestead Works, including—

(1) the Battle of Homestead site in the borough of Munhall, Pennsylvania, consisting of approximately 3 acres of land, including the pumphouse and water tower and related structures, within the property bounded by the Monongahela River, the CSX railroad, Waterfront Drive, and the Damascus-Marcegaglia Steel Mill;

(2) the Carrie Furnace complex in the boroughs of Swissvale and Rankin, Pennsylvania, consisting of approximately 35 acres of land, including blast furnaces 6 and 7, the ore yard, the cast house, the blowing engine house, the AC power house, and related structures, within the property bounded by the proposed southwesterly right-of-way line needed to accommodate the Mon/Fayette Expressway and the relocated CSX railroad right-of-way, the Monongahela River, and a property line drawn northeast to southwest approximately 100 yards east of the AC power house;

(3) the Hot Metal Bridge, consisting of the Union railroad bridge and its approaches, spanning the Monongahela River and connecting the mill sites in the boroughs of Rankin and Munhall; and

(4) all other property included in the park—

(A) by Federal law; or

(B) acquired by the Secretary for inclusion in the park under section 5 or other Federal law.

SEC. 5. ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.

(a) **REAL PROPERTY.**—The Secretary may acquire—

(1) land and interests in land described in paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of section 4(b); and

(2) not more than 10 acres of land adjacent to, or in the general vicinity of, the property described in paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of section 4(b), for the development of visitor, administrative, museum, curatorial, and maintenance facilities.

(b) **PERSONAL PROPERTY.**—The Secretary may acquire personal property associated with, and appropriate for, the interpretation of the park.

(c) **MEANS.**—An acquisition of real property or personal property shall be made by donation.

SEC. 6. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with this Act and the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(1) the Act entitled “An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes”, approved August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(2) the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes”, approved August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(b) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with interested public and private entities and individuals to carry out this Act.

(2) **REIMBURSEMENT.**—A payment made by the Secretary under the terms of a cooperative agreement entered into under this subsection shall be subject to an agreement that if at any time the project assisted is converted, used, or disposed of in a manner that is contrary to the purposes of this Act, as determined by the Secretary, the interested entity or individual shall reimburse the Secretary for the greater of—

(A) the amount of assistance provided for the project; or

(B) the portion of the increased value of the project that is attributable to that assistance, determined as of the date of the conversion, use, or disposal.

(c) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary may provide to any person technical assistance for—

(1) preserving historic structures of the park;

(2) maintaining the cultural landscape of the park; and

(3) local preservation planning for the park.

SEC. 7. GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) prepare a plan for the park; and

(2) submit the plan to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives.

(b) **CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL OFFICIALS.**—In preparing the plan under subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall consult with—

(1) a representative of each political subdivision of the Commonwealth that has jurisdiction over all or a portion of the park; and

(2) a representative of the Steel Industry Heritage Corporation.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY**

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will meet on March 1, 2001 in SH-216 at 9:00 a.m. The purpose of this hearing will be to review the status of conservation programs in the current farm bill.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will meet on February 28, 2001 in SR-328A at 9:00 a.m. The purpose of this hearing will be to review the status of conservation programs in the current farm bill and to conduct a committee business meeting to discuss the committee rules and budget.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Com-

mittee on Indian Affairs will meet on Wednesday, February 28, 2001 at 9:00 a.m. in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct a hearing to receive the views of the Department of the Interior on matters of Indian Affairs.

Those wishing additional information may contact Committee staff at 202/224-2251.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY**

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, February 26, 2001. The purpose of this hearing will be to review the Farm Credit Administration's proposed regulation on national charters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that John Barth, a fellow in my office, be granted the privilege of the floor during the time of my remarks pertaining to the death of Dale Earnhardt.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEADING NORTH CAROLINA EXECUTIVE CALLS FOR WELL-DEFINED TV PUBLIC SERVICE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, a leading citizen of my State of North Carolina is a young man named Jim Goodmon. Jim is president and CEO of Capital Broadcasting Company in my hometown of Raleigh. Capital Broadcasting owns and operates several leading broadcast entities—TV stations, radio stations, and networks serving all of North Carolina and some bordering States.

James F. Goodmon is president and CEO of Capital Broadcasting Company, where more than a quarter of a century ago I had the privilege of serving as an officer. When I was elected to the Senate in 1972, I shortly thereafter, as a Senator, divested myself of all ownership in the company because Senators are often called upon to vote on legislation affecting broadcasting and broadcasters.

At that time, in 1972-73, Jim Goodmon had just completed his studies at Duke University and had just married a lovely and very bright young Tennessee lady—who, by the way, is herself prominent for her tireless work in literally saving the lives of down-on-their-luck people who have no place to go. She makes a place for them to go to

rebuild themselves and reshape their character.

Having said all that, my purpose in speaking in the Senate is a profile on Jim Goodman published in the December 13 edition of *TV Technology*. That is the name of it. It is an industry publication whose specialty is digital television. The headline on that article was "Jim Goodman: Mayberry Values Collide With Harsh DTV Reality."

Now, this article, in my view, speaks well of Jim Goodman, not merely regarding his business acumen, nor about the kind of businessman Jim is. I think it is, instead, a measurement of Jim Goodman's sense of personal responsibility. In that regard, the article speaks for itself, and I encourage Senators and all other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to review it.

I will refer to a couple of paragraphs in this publication, *TV Technology*, written by Frank Beacham. It says, under the dateline of New York:

Soft-spoken Jim Goodman—like the mythical Sheriff Andy Taylor of TV's *Mayberry* has a comforting way of tackling the most intractable problems with common sense and good humor. How else could he have done the seemingly impossible task of making broadcast cynics feel warm and fuzzy about digital television?

After hearing Goodman explain his philosophy of broadcasting, one can just imagine Andy, Barney, Thelma Lou, and Aunt Bea sitting around their HDTV set enjoying the local coverage of North Carolina's State Fair on WRAL, Goodman's Raleigh, N.C., station.

A third-generation North Carolina broadcaster whose first job was giving free TV antennas to WRAL viewers in the 1950s, Goodman comes off as a radical reformer in Norman Rockwell clothing. Unlike FCC Chairman Bill Kennard, who draws lightning for saying many of the same things, Goodman gets nods of respect even from those who disagree with him.

"He represents what broadcasting ought to be," commented an audience member moments after hearing Goodman speak in New York City at the Consumer Electronic Association's DTV Summit.

Unlike many of his broadcasting industry contemporaries, Goodman not only embraces the opportunities of digital television but insists that all broadcasters should be required to air some HDTV programming every evening. Eyebrows inch up further when he advocates that broadcasters should be held to a well-defined public service obligation enforced by a new NAB code of conduct.

I ask unanimous consent that the entire article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From *TV Technology*, Dec. 13, 2000]

JIM GOODMAN: MAYBERRY VALUES COLLIDE
WITH HARSH DTV REALITY
(By Frank Beacham)

Soft-spoken Jim Goodman—like the mythical Sheriff Andy Taylor of TV's *Mayberry* has a comforting way of tackling the most intractable problems with common sense and good humor. How else could he have done the seemingly impossible task of making broadcast cynics feel warm and fuzzy about digital television?

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AGAINST THE TIDE

As president and CEO of Capitol Broadcasting Company, Goodman is swimming against the tide in an era when media corporations that own large station groups spend millions of dollars to lobby Congress against such regulation.

A genuine broadcast pioneer, Goodman guided WRAL as it became the first station in the United States to broadcast an HDTV signal. Now, four years later, the station is about to become the first to begin all-HDTV newscasts.

Goodman's business plan is simple: "Our plan is to stay in business. Period."

"What we are talking about here is the future of broadcasting. How do we remain competitive in the future? The way we do it is digital," he said in his address at the DTV Summit.

Rejecting a recent mantra from many of his industry colleagues, Goodman said the DTV transition is not about new revenue streams.

"This is not about sending e-mail to watches or selling our spectrum to high-speed data providers," he said. "This is about how we stay competitive. About how we can be good local broadcasters in the future."

He cited WRAL's motto: "The main thing is to keep the main thing the main thing." The main thing, Goodman said, is local news. "That's why in January we are going to start doing five hours a day of local news in high definition."

HDTV: LIKE BEING THERE

It was IID coverage of Sen. John Glenn's space shuttle flight, Goodman said, that convinced him news would benefit from high-resolution video and Dolby Digital sound.

"What is television news? It's being there," Goodman said. "Putting the viewer there. There is no better way to put the viewer there than high definition."

Goodman said viewers like the widescreen 16:9 aspect ratio and Dolby digital sound that HD provides.

"Sound and 16:9 are a big deal. We're talking about creating an experience here . . . getting wrapped up in it."

He said, as a result of experiences in local HD production over the past four years, the station sees HD bringing significant en-

hancements to hockey, auto racing, football, basketball, baseball, outdoor symphonies, art exhibits and documentaries.

Multicasting has also benefited WRAL, Goodman said, by giving the station the opportunity to respond to new programming opportunities.

"We were broadcasting a basketball game and had some flood news in North Carolina. We interrupted the game, did the flood coverage and then said: 'If you want to watch the basketball game, stay on Channel 5.1. We are going to do continuous flood coverage on Channel 5.2 and we'll have our weather radar on all the time on Channel 5.3.' What you can do with this technology is limited only by your imagination."

Goodman said he sees multicasting as a way to expand the station's brand with a broader array of programming.

"We don't see multicasting as an opportunity to start a new full-time channel or something like that."

Ditto for datacasting. WRAL now has 200 volunteers with PCs equipped to receive its data broadcasts.

"We send IP traffic 24 hours a day. We ask users to allot about 500 Mb on their hard drive and dedicate it to the data."

A key application is local news. The station is working toward a service where viewers can watch a newscast on-demand on their PC, either in its entirety or on an interactive story-by-story basis.

Currently, WRAL has about 700 HD viewers in its 23-county market. As in the early days of his career, Goodman now makes sure every new DTV set owner in the Raleigh-Durham area gets an outdoor television antenna, courtesy of the station.

"We know most of our viewers and get lots of comments from them."

The station uses an e-mail group conference to stay in touch with digital set owners.

As for fellow broadcasters who see no business model for an immediate return on their investment from digital television, Goodman offers another homily: "Sometimes you have to spend money just to stay in business."

MUST-CARRY A MUST-HAVE

Though Goodman's aggressive use of digital technology in his local market is impressive, even he acknowledges the national DTV transition is facing some big obstacles.

One of the largest stumbling blocks is digital must-carry, something FCC Chairman Kennard has cautioned broadcasters not to depend upon. Even if enacted, a new must-carry requirement would face an uncertain future with years of legal battles and appeals. But, to Goodman, it's a make or break issue.

"Cable has 70 percent of the homes," he said. "How are we going to get digital into the homes if they are not on cable? I think we need full digital must-carry on satellite as well. And I mean full digital must-carry—everything, including our data."

Goodman proposes coupling digital must-carry with a now elusive public service requirement.

"How can we ask for digital must-carry if we don't agree to public service standards? To me, the two go together."

"Along with getting this digital license comes a commitment to serve the public interest, whatever that is," he continued. "That's not a very defined notion. It needs to be defined as a minimum standard. We need this standard set and then we need to return to a broadcasting code of conduct. I'm really showing my age talking about the NAB code, but that was a great thing."

Also essential for a successful transition, said Goodman, is a requirement for an integrated digital tuner in all new DTV receivers, preferably by 2003, and a requirement that every digital station air at least two hours of HDTV programming each night between 6 p.m. and 11 p.m.

"We broadcasters asked Congress to do high definition," reminded Goodman. "If you take a digital license, you should be required to do HD each night. The networks need to push primetime HD. If they do that, the stations will have to carry it."

Finally, he called on television receiver manufacturers to come forward with public assurance of a fix for multipath problems that can block reception in urban areas. Though he said WRAL has had no problems with the 8-VSB transmission standard and that he favors retaining it, a strong message of assurance either through a technical standard or other objective method must be sent to calm fears over the technology.

"Broadcasters need assurance," Goodman insisted. "Tell us we don't have to worry about the multipath problem."

In addition, he said the consumer electronics industry has "to stand up and say this receiver thing is not a problem. It can be with a standard or some other way. But it must be said."

SENATOR PAUL COVERDELL

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, President George Bush summoned Paul Coverdell to Washington one day in 1989 to ask Paul to consider serving as the 11th Director of the Peace Corps.

It will come as no surprise that Paul's tenure at the Peace Corps was marked by intense effort, positive results, and commitment to American interests. He gave a high priority to the well-being of the volunteers he sent out, who were, after all, the face of young America to other countries around the world.

There were significant hurdles to overcome at the Peace Corps, including flagging morale and limited resources. Nonetheless, Paul Coverdell recognized the need to respond to the high international historic drama of sweeping changes, for example, the fall of communism in Europe.

He found the necessary resources to send Peace Corps volunteers to countries struggling to emerge from the weight of communist rule. Under Paul Coverdell's leadership, the first volunteers were sent to Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Czech and Slovak Republics.

Paul Coverdell took great pride in the Peace Corps; for example, he unfailingly referred to it as "The United States Peace Corps" and he described the Peace Corps as "a vibrant, vital part of United States foreign policy."

In tribute to our esteemed and beloved departed colleague and friend, today we are approving legislation to designate the Washington office of the Peace Corps as the "Paul D. Coverdell Peace Corps Headquarters."

I know Senators will unhesitatingly support this fitting tribute to a remarkable gentleman who was without question a committed public servant, a statesman, and a friend.

Mr. President, seeing nobody seeking recognition, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HELMS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. COLLINS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 9355(a), appoints the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD), from the Committee on Armed Services, to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Air Force Academy.

The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 4355(a), appoints the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM), from the Committee on Armed Services, to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Military Academy.

The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 6968(a), appoints the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), from the Committee on Armed Services, to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Naval Academy.

The Chair, on behalf of the majority leader, pursuant to Public Law 105-341, announces the appointment of the following individual to the Women's Progress Commemoration Commission: Becky Norton Dunlop, of Virginia, vice Elaine L. Chao.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 2001

Mr. HELMS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 10 a.m. on Tuesday, February 27. I further ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired,

the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then begin a period for morning business, with Senators allowed to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the following exceptions: Senator THOMAS, or his designee, 10 to 11 a.m.; Senator DURBIN, or his designee, 11 a.m. to 12 p.m. Further, I ask unanimous consent that if the leader time is used during the controlled time, the controlled time be extended accordingly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HELMS. Further, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess from the hours of 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. tomorrow for the weekly policy conferences to meet.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. HELMS. Madam President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will be in a period for morning business prior to the 12:30 p.m. recess tomorrow. Upon reconvening at 2:15 p.m., the Senate is expected to resume morning business for the remainder of the afternoon. Senators are reminded to be in the Senate Chamber by 8:30 p.m. to proceed at 8:40 p.m. to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the President's address.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business on Tuesday afternoon, it recess until the hour of 8:30 p.m. for the joint session of Congress to hear the President's address.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TOMORROW AT 10 A.M.

Mr. HELMS. Madam President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 4:05 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, February 27, 2001, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate February 26, 2001:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

MARK A. WEINBERGER, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, VICE JONATHAN TALISMAN, RESIGNED.